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THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Location, Extent, and Outline. In what part of the United States is New York situated? What states border it on the east; the south; the west? What country is north? What lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water form parts of its boundaries? Where is its most southern point? Near what degree of latitude is this point? Near what degree of latitude is its most northern point?

With the scale of miles, find the length of the state from east to west. Find its width from the southern point of Staten Island to the Canada line. The land surface of the state is 47,620 square miles, and its water surface is 1550 square miles. What is its total area? How does this area compare with that of Pennsylvania; of Texas; of Rhode Island?

What two great lakes border New York on the north and northwest? What long, narrow lake on the northeast? What body of water between Long Island and Connecticut? What part of the state is bordered by the ocean? What and where is the largest island in the state? How many miles long is this island? What islands are at the mouth of the Hudson River? Find several smaller islands belonging to the state, and tell where each one is.

What is the general shape of Long Island? How does it terminate at its eastern extremity? What bays and what islands lie between the two terminal peninsulas? The southern peninsula terminates in Montauk Point, once the home of the Montauk Indians. On this promontory is a well-known lighthouse, with a flashing light of the first order, over 165 feet above the level of the sea. What strait separates Long Island from Staten Island? What four counties are included in Long Island?

Surface. By reference to the map of the United States on page 48, find in what highland region the greater part of New York lies. What part of the state is in the Atlantic plain? In what general direction do the mountain ranges extend? What mountains in the northeastern part of the state? What mountains farther south? What river valley between these two groups of highlands?

In distinctness and variety of geographic features the surface of New York is very remarkable. The principal forms are due to the geological uplift caused by forces working under the earth's crust; to the laying bare and weathering of the rocks by wind, rain, frost, running water, etc., called denudation; to the removal by these agencies of loosened material from place to place; and to glacial action. The effects of glaciation are especially marked in the lake region, in the river beds and gorges, and in the backbone of Long Island, topped by the terminal moraine.

The average elevation of the surface of the state is about 900 feet. Its highest points are among the Adirondack

Mountains in the northeast. Mount Marcy, the highest peak, has an altitude of 5379 feet.

Trending northeast in a series of somewhat parallel ridges, the Adirondacks terminate in the

Lake Champlain region, near the borders of Canada. Their granitic peaks are clothed with forests of pine, hemlock, spruce, and other trees. In the valleys are hundreds of lakes, some of which lie in chains along the narrow intervals and some deep set in mountain walls. Ausable Chasm, near Keeseville, is a noted gorge.

The Catskill Mountains are famed for their beautiful scenery and bracing air. Slide Mountain, 4205 feet high, is the loftiest summit.

This system includes the Helderberg and Hellibark mountains, extending north, and the Shawangunk (Shawangunk) Mountains on the south. Farther south are the Highlands of the Hudson, belonging to the Taconic range. The Shawangunk Mountains and the Highlands are continuations of ranges from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Westward from the Catskills extends the Alleghany plateau, occupying about one third of the state and continuing into Pennsylvania. Worn and cut by streams, it is a vast maze of ridges and valleys, gorges and hills.

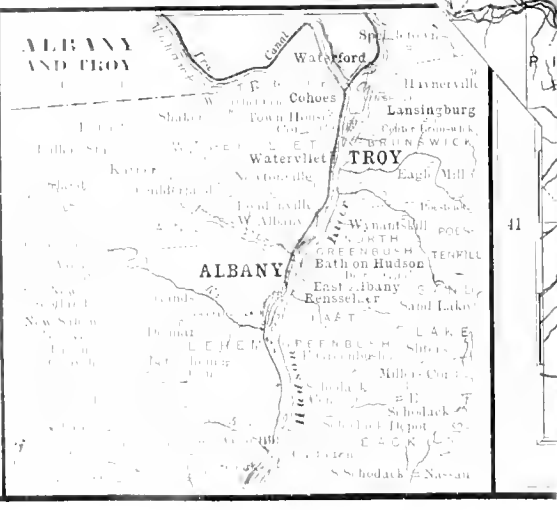
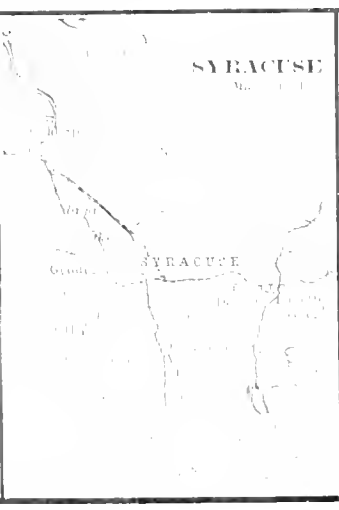
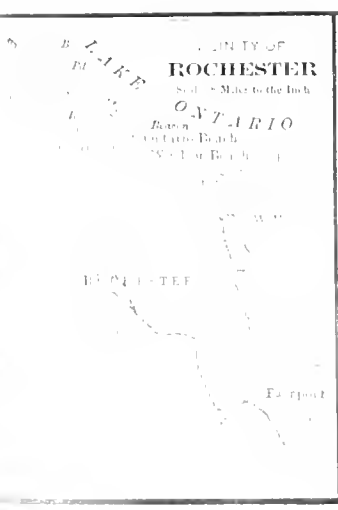
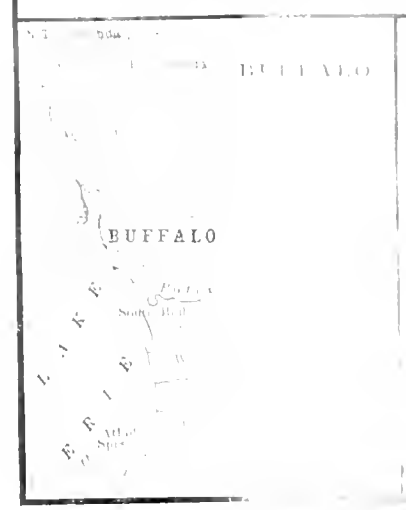
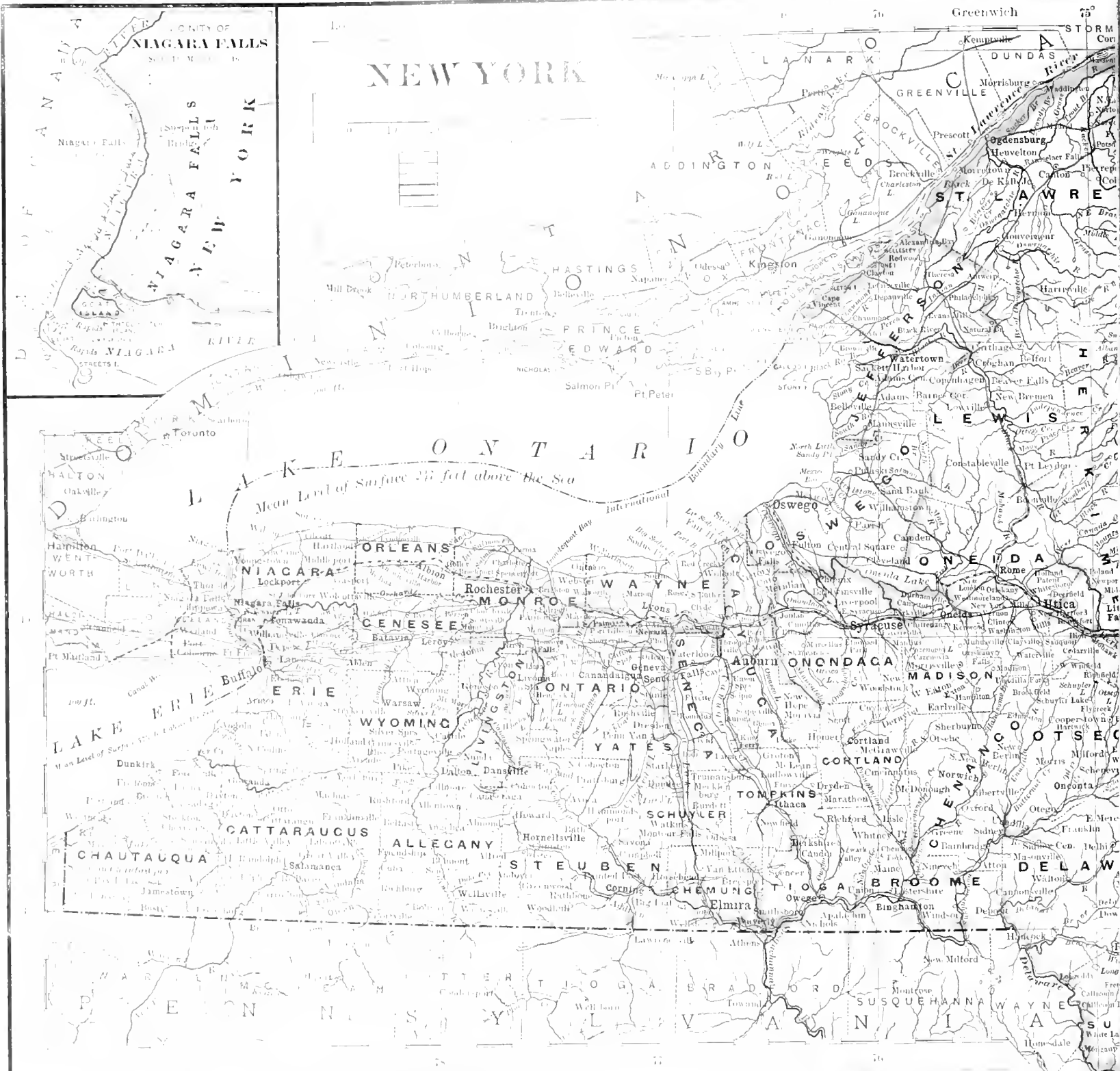
This dissected plateau stretches to the western boundary of the state. It approaches within about 5 miles of Lake Erie, and less than 30 miles of Lake Ontario. The southern part is dissected by numerous branches of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Alleghany rivers, and the northern by streams flowing into Lake Ontario. The average elevation is 1000 feet or more. South of the divide it is most hilly. Many of the uplands rise from 1500 to 2000 feet, and some in Montgomery and Cattaraugus counties still higher. North of the divide the country is col-

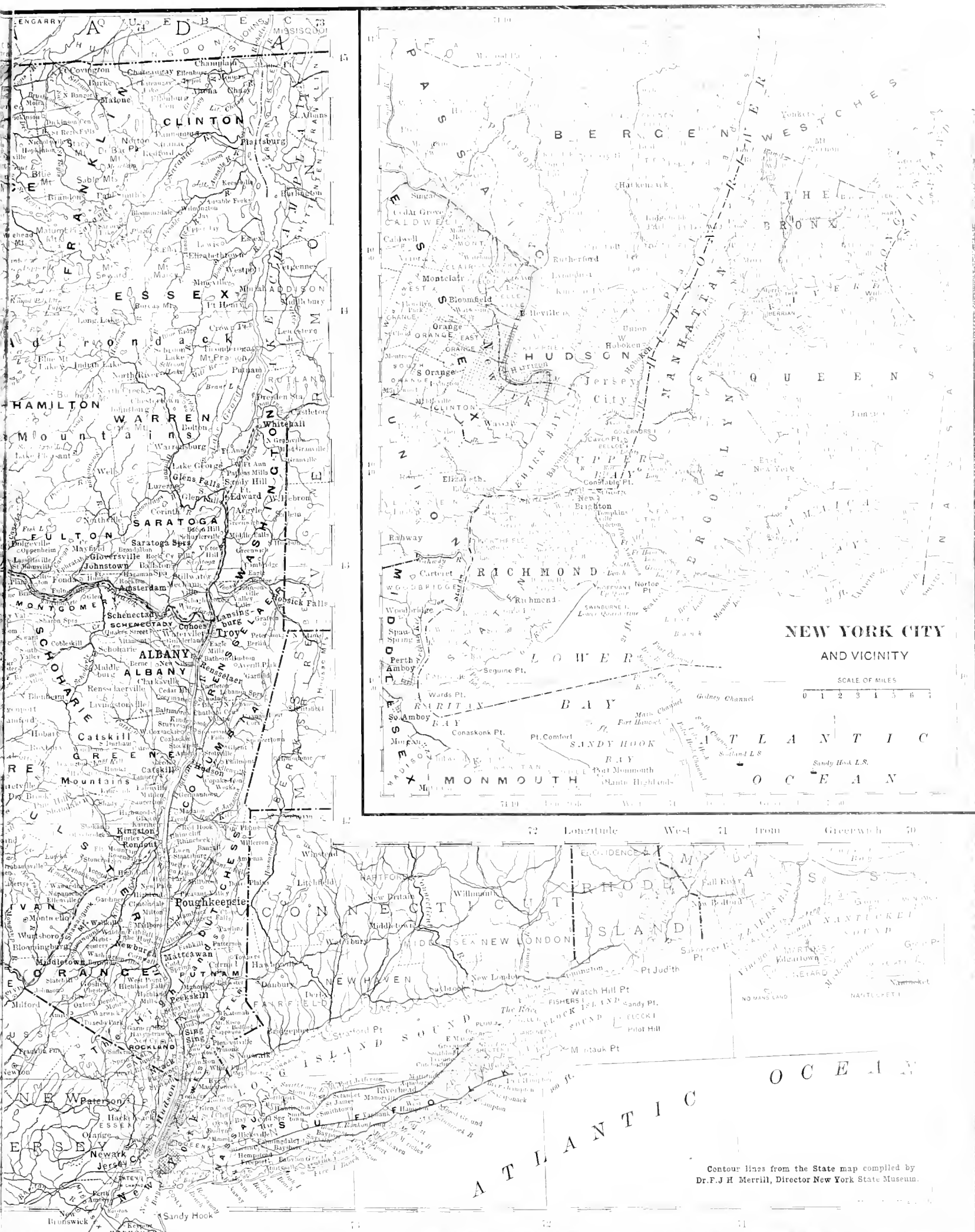


The Adirondack Mountains—Lake Placid.



Ausable Chasm.





NEW YORK CITY

AND VICINITY

SCALE OF MILES

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ATLANTIC OCEAN

Contour lines from the State map compiled by Dr. F. J. H. Merrill, Director New York State Museum.

ing, and descends in a series of broad terraces, running east and west, to the plains bordering Lake Ontario. The plateau ends with an irregular but well-defined escarpment on its northern face.

What important river valley extends more than half way across the eastern end of the state? What other river valley unites with this on the west?

In that part of the state drained by the Susquehanna, extending from Steuben county to Orange county, is a lowland region which embraces many fertile valleys and rich farming lands, with flourishing cities and towns.

The Mohawk valley is 100 miles long, but nowhere very wide. In connection with the Hudson valley it affords the lowest passage, south of Lake Champlain, through the Appalachian highland from the Atlantic seaboard to the Great Lakes. The Hudson valley is also quite narrow, but its superb scenery, agricultural wealth, manifold industries, and historical associations, all combine to make it one of the most famous valleys in the world.

The surface of Long Island is mostly level, or slightly rolling, but is broken in the north by low morainic hills. On the north shore are fine harbors, while summer residences occupy the bluffs. Along sandy beaches of the southern shore are numerous summer resorts, of which the most noted is Coney Island. At the entrance to the

Narrows, between Long and Staten islands, stands Fort Hamilton. Fort Lafayette, on the Narrows, was a famous military prison during the civil war.

Staten Island, in New York Bay, is about 14 miles long, and has an area of nearly 60 square miles. It comprises the borough of Richmond (a part of New York city). What waters separate it from New Jersey? The surface, especially in the northern part, is hilly. Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins occupy an eminence commanding the Narrows, opposite forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

Manhattan Island, at the head of New York Bay, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extreme width. At its southern extremity the surface is low, but towards the north it rises in rocky ridges culminating in Washington Heights, 238 feet above sea level. Its area of about 22 square miles is occupied by the borough of Manhattan, the oldest and most populous part of New York city.

Of the neighboring small islands, Hart, Randalls, Wards, and Blackwells, in the East River, belong to the city, and on them are some of its benevolent, reformatory, and penal institutions. Governors, Ellis, and Bedloe (or Liberty) islands, in New York Bay, are the property of the United States Government. The islands of the Atlantic region contain almost half the population of the state.

Drainage. Name the two longest rivers wholly within the state. What parts of the state do they drain? Into what do their waters finally flow? What other important rivers which take their rise in New York are parts of the Atlantic system? What part of the state is drained by rivers of the St. Lawrence system? What river is a part of the Mississippi system? In what state does this river rise? Describe its course in New York.

Hudson River The Highlands.



From New York Bay the Hudson River is navigable for large steamers to Troy, 150 miles. Its total length is about 300 miles, but above its junction with the



Scene at Coney Island.



The Palisades.

Mohawk it is quite small. The famous beauty of its scenery culminates in the grandeur of the Highland gorge and the stateliness of the Palisades. It is one of the great commercial water ways of the world. Below Al-

bany its width varies from 300 to 700 yards and more, while its fall in the last hundred miles of its course is not more than 5 feet. Each winter great harvests of ice are gathered into the icehouses on its banks.

What is the chief tributary of the Hudson? In what county does it rise? At what city does it empty into the Hudson? The total length of this river is about 175 miles; but it is obstructed by falls and shallows, and is not navigable.

What river forms part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania? What river derives a part of its waters from Otsego and Schuylar lakes? At what point does it finally pass into Pennsylvania? What tributary does it receive from the west just below this point? What part of the state is drained by the rivers last mentioned?

What part of the state is drained by the Allegheny? What lake has outlet through one of its tributaries? What river connects lakes Erie and Ontario? In what direction does it flow? Where is the source of the Genesee River, and into what does it flow? What other important rivers flow into the same body of water?

Beginning at the western boundary of Chautauqua county, trace the

watershed of the St. Lawrence system. About how much of the state is drained by streams belonging to this system?

Waterfalls. The numerous waterfalls of New York are striking features of its natural beauty. They also furnish great motive power. A number of them are widely noted, and those of Niagara are the most celebrated in the world.

The drainage of the Great Lakes west of Ontario, flowing down the Niagara River over a rocky bed, at length descends 40 feet in half a mile. At the rapids thus caused the river becomes a broad and turbulent flood. Divided by Goat Island, it plunges in two mighty falls to the abyss below. On the east side is the American Fall, 167 feet, and on the west the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall, 158 feet, in perpendicular height. Electric power generated by means of the falls is distributed to various points.

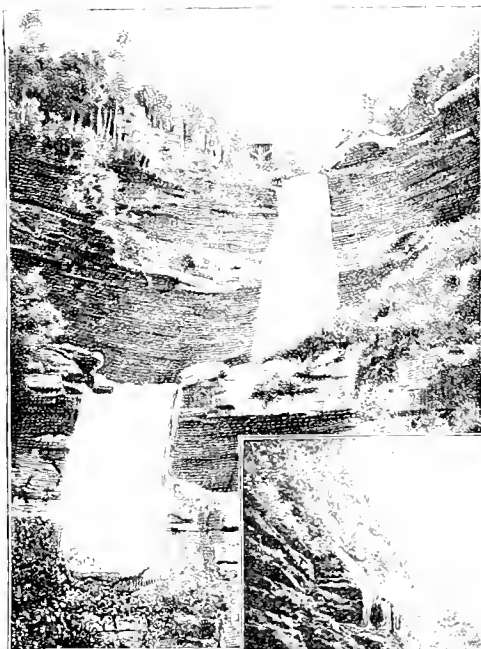
There are several remarkable waterfalls in the Genesee River, the head waters of which are 2500 feet above sea level. Trenton Falls, near Utica, are in West Canada Creek. In Watkins Glen, at the head of Seneca Lake, are several cascades. Taughannock Falls, near the west shore of Cayuga Lake, and at its head Ithaca Falls; Kaaterskill Falls, in the Catskill Mountains; Glens Falls, in the upper Hudson; Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk—these and others, also noteworthy, add to the picturesque beauty of the state.

Lakes. What three border lakes belong to the St. Lawrence system? Which of these is of the greatest importance, commercially, to New York? Why? Which has the most extensive coast line within the state?

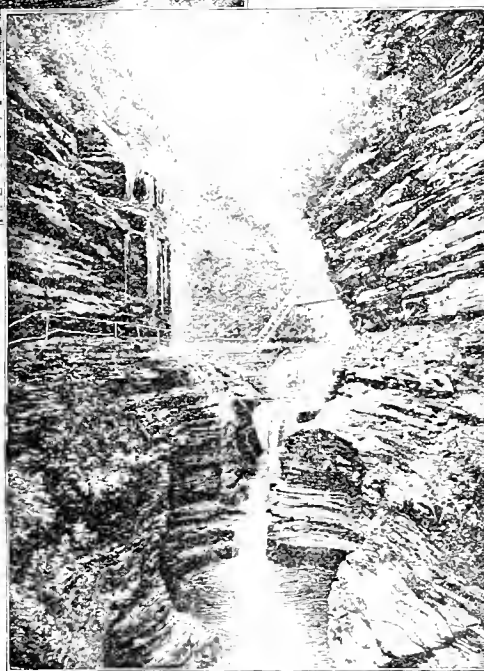
As the international boundary between the United States and Canada passes along the middle of lakes Erie and Ontario, portions of them lie within this state. They are navigable for large vessels, and hence are of great commercial importance. The boundary between New York and Vermont follows the middle of the deepest channel of Lake Champlain. This lake is remarkable for its beauty and its historic interest.

More than 350 miles of the shores of the lakes above mentioned are in New York. In the Adirondack region are the picturesque Saranac and Placid lakes, and Lake George, a favorite resort, noted for its fine scenery. All have outlets into Lake Champlain. What lakes lie in the plateau region south of Lake Ontario? From their shapes and relative positions, these lakes are sometimes called the Finger Lakes. What important rivers form outlets for these lakes?

The Finger Lakes are among the most beautiful in the state. They are striking features of a country rich in scenery and soil, and excelling in industry and thrift. On



Kaaterskill Falls.



Watkins Glen.

their waters hundreds of vessels sail: in able water power is furnished by the and outlets, falling from level to level: in scapes they adorn are types of beauty nowhere else in our country.

Chautauqua Lake, in Chautauqua county, about 1300 feet above sea level, is 8 miles south of Lake Erie. On its shores the Chautauqua Assembly holds its annual meetings.

Climate and Soil. The position of New York, with the great extent and variety of its surface, involves an unusual range of climate. It is coldest in the Adirondack region, where the winters are long and severe, and the summers cool. In the lower Hudson and Long Island regions the climate is milder and more equable, being moderated by the ocean. It is also modified near the lakes.

The mean temperature of the state approximates in winter 28°; in summer, 69°; for the year, 49°. On the whole, the climate is temperate and healthful.

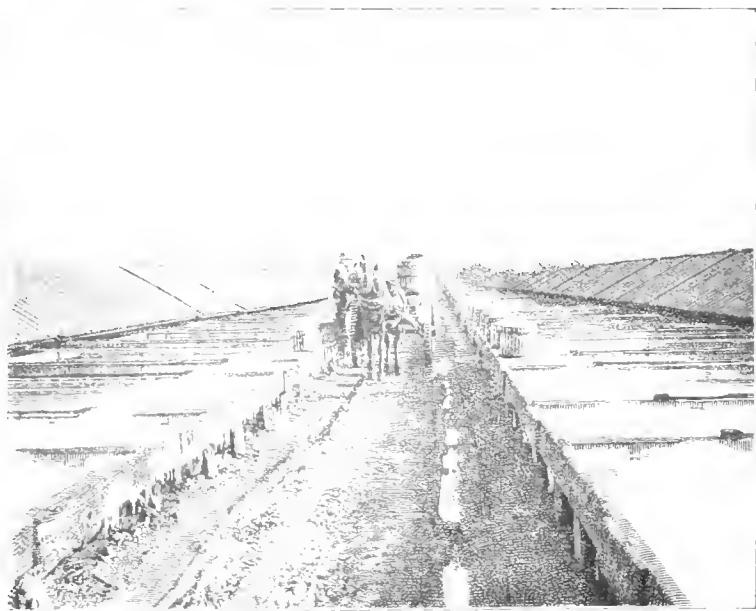
The mean annual rainfall is about 40 inches. It is well distributed through the year, and throughout the state. Severe droughts are rare.

The soil is generally fertile, though varying in different localities. The Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and the lowlands which border the shores of Lake Ontario, are especially productive. The Long Island soil is mainly of good quality, and is cultivated with profit. The highland regions are well adapted for grazing, and by skillful cultivation are often made to yield good crops.

Forests. Many parts of the state are still covered with forests. Not only in the Adirondack region, but in some of the southern counties there are heavy growths of pine, spruce, hemlock, and other evergreens. Hickories, oaks, chestnuts, maples, basswoods, and elms abound, and are widely distributed.

The state forest lands, mostly in the Adirondacks, are protected by laws intended to secure the natural and regular flow of streams, to preserve the attractiveness of forest regions as summer resorts, and to foster lumbering and other industries which depend on the continual supply of timber.

Animals. Most of the large wild animals, once so numerous, have disappeared. Black bears, panthers, and wildcats are still sometimes found in the mountains. Under the protection of game laws, deer in the Adirondacks have increased. In some of the forests small game of many kinds is abundant.



Salt Works at Syracuse.

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. Except in the upper mountain districts and the forest lands of the north, no parts of the state are unfit for cultivation. More than half its area is improved land, much of which is naturally fertile.

About 400,000 people, or one fifth of the working population, are engaged in agriculture. In the value of live stock and dairy products, the state ranks high. Excellent pasture in the highland country supports many cattle and sheep. The wool clip is large. Great quantities of cheese are made in the factories of the Mohawk valley. Delaware county is noted for its butter. In the valley of the Mohawk, hops, broom corn, and alfalfa are valuable crops. Cereals — corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley — are grown in different sections, but especially on the rich terraces and lowlands of the west. Grapes and other fruits are cultivated in the central and western lake regions, in the Hudson valley, and on Long Island. Other important products are hay, tobacco, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, and maple sugar. No other state excels New York in the number of its nurseries. Seed farms, the cultivation of small fruits and garden vegetables, and the supply of milk for cities give employment to many persons.

Mining, Quarrying, etc. Rich deposits of iron ore have been found in different parts of the state. Those in the

Lake Champlain districts are the most extensive. The hard Potsdam sandstone is widely used for paving and building. Limestone is abundant in almost every section. Gypsum is quarried in some of the central and western counties; marble, in Westchester county; flagstone, in many of the southern counties. Cement and a variety of building stones and clays are found in various places. Petroleum wells in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties yield much oil. Natural gas is obtained in several western counties.

Mineral springs are found throughout the state. The salt springs of Onondaga, Wyoming, and Genesee counties are among the most valuable in the world. In several of the western counties rock salt is mined. New York is the greatest salt-producing state in the Union.

Manufactures. New York is the leading state in manufactures. The distribution of water power, and the facilities for transportation by lake and river, railway and canal, make most favorable conditions for the growth and permanence of these industries.

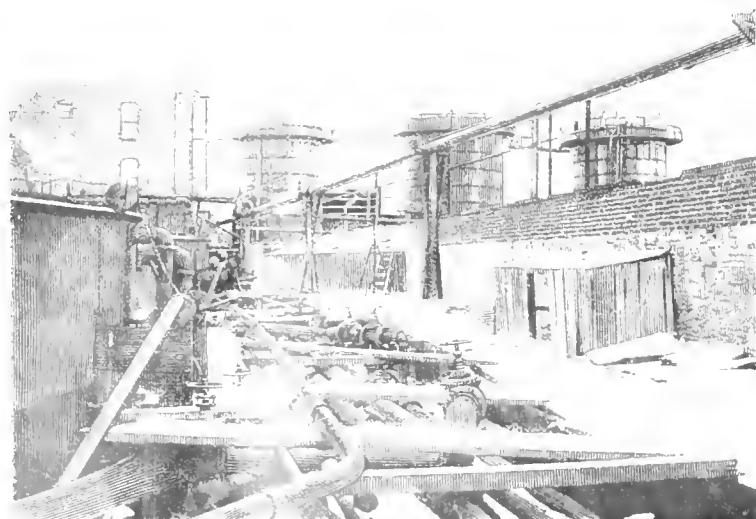
Among the principal manufactures are clothing, machinery, agricultural implements, flour and meal, cotton and woolen goods, tobacco and cigars, leather, boots and shoes, railway cars, wagons and carriages, liquors, sugar and molasses, iron and steel, silk goods, lumber and woodwork, hardware, pottery, bricks, refined petroleum, furniture, and paper. An enormous industry is that of printing and publishing. Shipbuilding is carried on extensively.

Fisheries. The fisheries of the lakes, rivers, and coast afford employment to many men, and are important sources of food supply. By means of hatcheries, under state care, the streams and lakes are kept stocked. Fishing is regulated by law.

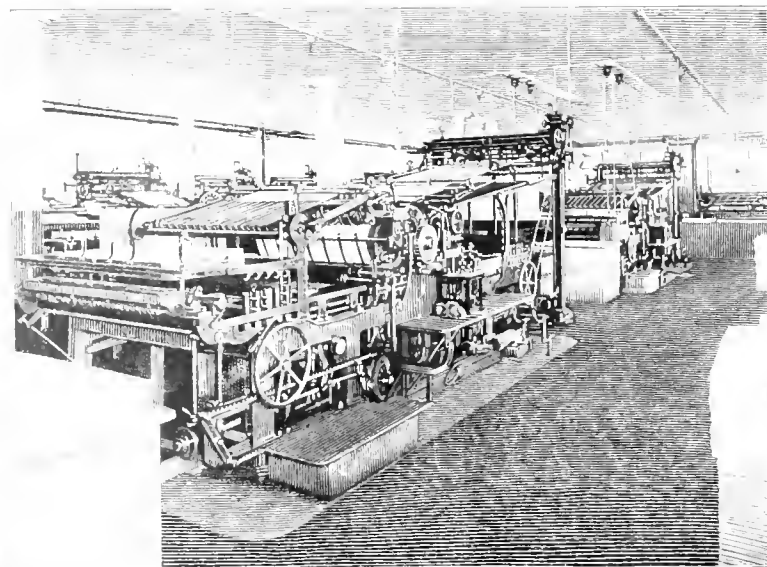
Shad are taken from the Hudson; whitefish, from Lake Ontario; bluefish, mackerel, oysters, etc., from the bays of Long Island and neighboring waters. At the eastern end of Long Island are the headquarters of the menhaden fishery. These fish are much used in the manufacture of oil and fertilizers.

In Great South Bay of Long Island are found the favorite oysters known as *Blue Points* (so called from Blue Point on that bay), and also excellent clams.

Commerce. The commercial supremacy of New York is undisputed. It has only one important seaport, but the



Oil Refinery, New York.



A Printing Establishment, New York.

situation of the state between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes has made its river valleys the main routes, and its metropolis the principal gateway of our country's commerce.

Among the chief agencies of New York's commerce are the canals and railroads. These have unequalled advantages owing to the low valleys which cross this part of the Appalachian highland and give easy access to the states lying west, and to Canada.

Occupying the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and the lowlands bordering lakes Erie and Ontario, is the most complete system of canals in the United States. They connect the Hudson with lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and with the principal interior lakes. They form a great circuit of water ways, with branches reaching to many centers of population and industry. Most of them were built and are maintained and managed by the state. Their navigation is free. The Erie Canal, connecting the Hudson at Albany with Lake Erie at Buffalo, is over 350 miles long.

The same physical conditions which have made possible the great canal system have also favored the building of railroads. Two trunk lines—the New York Central and Hudson River, and the West Shore—follow the valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson to the sea. A third—the Erie—passes from the lowland east of the Shawangunk Mountains, through the valleys of the Delaware, Susquehanna, Chemung, and Genesee rivers to Buffalo.

Most of the principal railroads of New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland lead, as do the great lines of this state, to New York city, and contribute to the commerce of that port. The first railroad in New York, 17 miles long, between Albany and Schenectady, was opened in 1831. There are now over 8000 miles of railroad in the state, an average of about one mile to six square miles of area.

HISTORY.

The first European known to have entered the territory now New York, was the French explorer Samuel de Champlain, who in 1609 discovered the lake since called by his name. Explorations by Champlain and others were made a basis for the French claim to a large part of the territory—a claim maintained for 150 years.

In September, 1609, Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch East India Company, entered New York Bay, and ascended the Hudson River to the present site of Albany. The Dutch soon began to occupy the country, which they called New Netherlands. They claimed the region from Connecticut River to the Delaware. In 1614 they established a trading post at the south end of Manhattan Island, and built a fort on the Hudson just below Albany. The Dutch West India Company sent out emigrants in 1623, who settled at Orange (Albany), Breuckelen (Brooklyn), and New Amsterdam (New York). For

about 10 years the chief administrative officer was the rector-general. There was a privileged class of landholders called patroons. Slavery in the colony began as early as 1629.

In 1664 the English, who also claimed the country, sent a fleet to New Amsterdam, and demanded the submission of the colony. Peter Stuyvesant, the director-general, stoutly resisted, but the people made willing surrender.

The territory had been granted by Charles II. of England to his brother the Duke of York and Albany. So the name of Fort Orange was changed to Albany, and New Amsterdam was called New York. The latter name was soon given to the whole of New Netherlands. In 1685, when the Duke of York became king of England as James II., the colony was made a royal province.

During more than a century of English rule, the colonists were dissatisfied with their governors and wearied with the wars against the French, in which New York was frequently a battle ground. The last of those wars, the French and Indian, broke out in 1754. It ended in

1763 with the surrender of Canada to Great Britain. Twelve years later began the Revolution. Again New York became the theater of many important actions.

In 1775 Crown Point and Ticonderoga were captured from the British by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. The battle of Long Island, and the storming of Fort Washington, in 1776, gave the British possession of New York city, which they held until near the close of 1783. In October,

1776, a British squadron on Lake Champlain destroyed the first American fleet, and opened the way for Burgoyne's invasion from Canada in the following summer. This movement was most threatening to the American cause, but Burgoyne was defeated in several engagements, and surrendered to General Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777. West Point was now made the strongest fortress in the land.

Stony Point was captured by General Wayne in 1779. The next year Arnold sought to betray West Point, but failed through the capture of Major Andre, a British officer with whom he had conspired. The American army was disbanded at Newburgh, June 23, 1783. New York city was evacuated by the British, November 25 of the same year.

The legislature met first at Kingston, next at Poughkeepsie, and afterwards at New York. Albany became the capital in 1797. New York city was the first capital of the United States, and there in 1789 Washington was inaugurated as President.

After the Revolution the population of the state rapidly increased. In 1807 Fulton ascended the Hudson in his steamboat the *Clermont*. The Erie Canal was opened in 1825, and a long advance was made toward a new era of industry and commerce. This progress was accelerated by the building of the railroads.

In the war of 1812 New York was once more the scene of exciting events. Notable conflicts occurred at Fort Mifflin, Sackett's Harbor, and other places. The city and several other towns were burned by the British.



Locks in the Erie Canal at Lockport.

Many slaves had already been freed in the state when slavery was finally abolished there in 1827.

In the civil war—1861–65—New York contributed to the cause of the Union millions of money and almost 500,000 men.

The population of New York in 1698 was about 18,000. In 1800 it was 589,051, and in 1880, 5,082,871. By the state enumeration of 1892 it was 6,513,343. Because it is the first among the states in population, wealth, and commerce, New York is called the Empire State.

GOVERNMENT.

The state constitution was adopted in 1777, and revised constitutions in 1822, 1846, and 1894.

The legislature consists of a senate of 50 members, elected for two years, and an assembly of 150 members, elected for one year. The legislature meets annually on the first Wednesday in January.

The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, and state engineer and surveyor, all elected by the people for two years.

The state superintendent of public instruction is elected by the legislature for 3 years. The governor, by and with the advice of the senate, appoints many administrative officers. Among them are the superintendents of public works, banks, and state prisons, commissioners of agriculture and civil service, and those constituting the boards of health, charities, and the like.

The judicial power is vested in a court of appeals, consisting of 7 judges, and a supreme court with 76 justices, all elected for 14 years. Each county has a judge (Kings county has two), elected for 6 years. There are also surrogates, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and other minor judicial officers.

The state contains 61 counties, and each county (except New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond) is subdivided into towns. The towns contain many villages, of which about 400 are incorporated. Cities are classified by the constitution. Those having 250,000 or more inhabitants are of the first class; over 50,000 but under 250,000, of the second; all others, of the third. New York and Buffalo are the only cities of the first class.

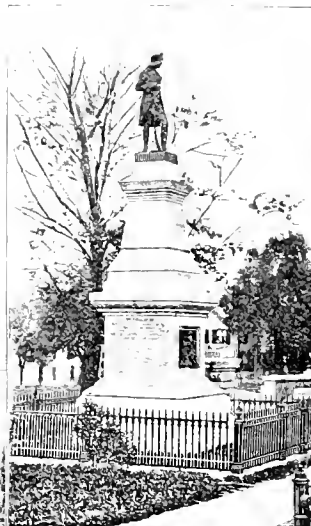
The chief executive of a city is a mayor. In most of the cities the mayor and the aldermen constitute the main representative and legislative body, called the common council. The government of the city of New York differs in some important respects from that of any other. The cities of the state contain about two thirds of its population.

New York has 2 senators and 34 representatives in Congress, and 36 votes in the electoral college.

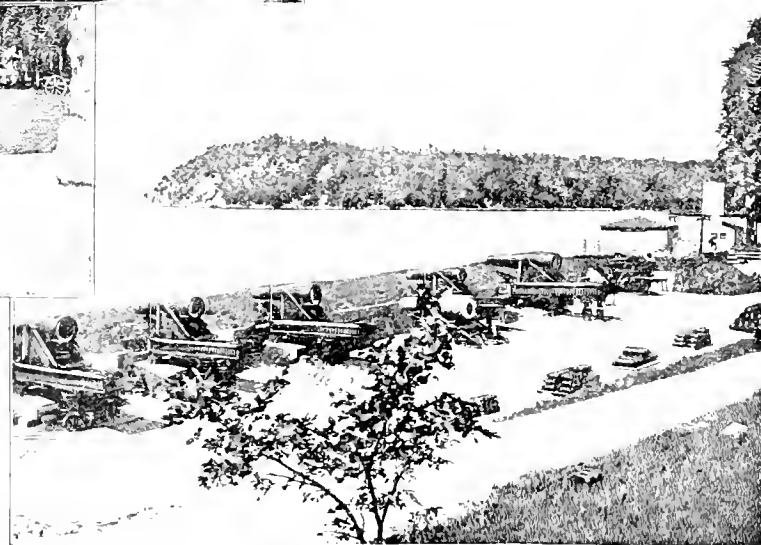
EDUCATION.

For over a century New York has maintained a liberal and efficient public school system. The University of the State of New York, established in 1784, is governed by a board of 23 regents, of whom 19 are elected for life by the legislature, while the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction are ex officio regents. This board has supervision of all incorporated colleges, universities, and technical and professional schools in the state, and of incorporated or admitted high schools, academies, academic departments of union free schools, museums, libraries, the university extension

Monument to the Captors of Major André.



Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh.



Sea Battery, West Point.

centers, and various other institutions or agencies of education. The regents meet several times a year at Albany.

At West Point is the United States Military Academy, founded and maintained by the Federal government.

In 1795 the legislature passed an "act for the encouragement of schools," which may be regarded as the foundation of the public school system of the state. The Department of Public Instruction was created in 1854. Its chief administrative officer is the state superintendent, who has many assistants, appointed by himself.

There are boards of education in cities and in union free school districts; city superintendents and school commissioners are elected to supervise the schools in districts designated by the county supervisors.

In the towns of the state there are over 11,000 school districts. More than 30,000 licensed teachers are employed, and instruction is provided for about 1,500,000 children. There are several hundred union free schools. They have larger functions than district schools.

At Albany is the State Normal College. State normal schools are located at Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, New York city (Jamaica), Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, and Potsdam.



New York The Lower Part of Manhattan as seen from the Harbor.

CITIES.

NEW YORK. Where is the city of New York? Give reasons why a great commercial city would naturally spring up at that place. Tell why manufactures would flourish there.

New York city is the metropolis of the American continent, and, except London, is the largest city in the world. It is noted for the advantages and beauties of its situation on New York Bay and neighboring waters. It comprises the whole of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. The extreme length of the city from north to south is about 37 miles, and its greatest width nearly 25 miles. It has an area of about 360 square miles.

The city is divided into five boroughs—the borough of Manhattan, which includes Manhattan Island and the smaller islands in the East River and New York Bay; the borough of Brooklyn, coextensive with the county of Kings; the borough of the Bronx, which embraces that part of the city north of Manhattan and Queens; the borough of Queens, coextensive with Queens county, and including all that part of the city on Long Island outside of the borough of Brooklyn; and the borough of Richmond, which comprises the whole of Staten Island.

No other city in the world is in every way more advantageously situated for commerce. Its harbor facilities are unsurpassed. New York Bay consists of two parts—the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay. The former, which is triangular in shape, has an area of 88 square miles, and affords safe anchorage for ships. It is connected with the Upper Bay by the Narrows, a grand water way one mile wide. This channel is the principal route of ocean vessels to the wharfage front of the city. The Upper Bay is of an oval shape, and has an area of 30 square miles.

East River connects the harbor with Long Island Sound, and is navigable for large vessels. On this river, in the borough of Brooklyn, is located the chief navy yard of the United States. On the opposite side of Manhattan Island the harbor receives the waters of the Hudson, here one mile wide, and deep enough for ocean steamships. It affords several square miles of good anchorage. The water front of the city available for vessels has a total length of about 75 miles.

New York has water communication not only with all seaports, but, through Hudson River and Erie Canal, with

the ports of the Great Lakes, and through the Hudson and Champlain Canal with Lake Champlain and the ports of the St. Lawrence. Radiating from the city are numerous railroads which connect it with every place of importance in North America, making the whole country, in a commercial sense, tributary to it.

Its commercial superiority, and the convenience with which raw materials may be brought in, and manufactured articles sent out, have given to the city unexcelled advantages as a manufacturing center. In no other place in our country are things made in such great variety or, in the aggregate, of so much value. The articles most largely manufactured are clothing, books, food stuffs, cigars and tobacco, musical instruments, and machinery.

Immense amounts of money are required for the transaction of the city's varied business. Nowhere else in the world, except in London, is there such a combination of banking capital, accumulated wealth, and speculative activity. Here is situated the subtreasury of the United States, where 2000 millions of dollars in actual cash are handled within a single year; here is the New York Clearing House, where the average operations of a day involve the exchange of nearly 200 millions of dollars; and here are more than 200 banks and banking institutions, and the headquarters of many great insurance and financial trust companies.

A city which is at once the commercial, manufacturing and financial center of a great continent must have a large population, constantly increased by the influx of people from all quarters. The estimated population of New York city is about 3,500,000. Almost every nationality is represented.

New York is justly famous for the number and character of its educational institutions. Among the best known are Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York, the College of St. Francis Xavier, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the borough of Manhattan, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Polytechnic Institute, and Pratt Institute, in the borough of Brooklyn.

In matters pertaining to music and art in America, New York is preëminent, and many of the best institutions for the advancement of these arts are located here. The public schools of the city embrace over a million thousand pupils. The Normal College for girls has 1,000 pupils. There are many libraries and art galleries. The Metropolitan Museum of Art

of Art, and the Museum of Natural History, in the borough of Manhattan, are free to the public.

The public parks and park lands comprise thousands of acres. Central Park, near the center of Manhattan Island, is one of the most extensive and beautiful pleasure grounds in the world. Prospect Park, in the borough of Brooklyn, has a fine elevated situation, commanding a wide view of the surrounding region. Other well-known pleasure grounds are the Battery, at the south end of Manhattan Island, and Riverside Park, which contains the tomb of General Grant. Of the many beautiful cemeteries, the most noted is Greenwood, in the borough of Brooklyn.

New York began its present corporate existence January 1, 1898, by the consolidation of the former city of New York, the cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City, other places on Long Island, and the whole of Staten Island.

The legislative department of the city government consists of a municipal assembly, which is composed of two houses, called the council and the board of aldermen. There is in each borough an inferior legislative body, called the borough board, which is charged with the regulation of purely local affairs. The ordinances of the municipal assembly are carried into effect by the mayor, who is elected by the people for 4 years. The finances are managed by a comptroller, elected for the same term. There are numerous administrative departments, each presided over by an officer appointed by the mayor.

Buffalo, called the Queen City of the Lakes, is the county seat of Erie county. It is situated at the foot of Lake Erie, and on Niagara River, and has a water front of about 7 miles. Its harbor, formed partly by Buffalo River, and protected by piers and breakwaters, is one of the best on the Great Lakes. This and the city's extensive railroad and canal facilities give it commercial advantages seldom equaled. The population of Buffalo according to the state enumeration of 1892 was 278,796; estimated in 1898 at about 400,000.

Buffalo is a great live-stock, grain, and lumber market, and has an immense coal business. Water power from Niagara River and electric power from the falls are used by large manufactories, of which leading products are iron and steel, copper and brass goods, machinery, agricultural implements, lumber, oil, flour, beer, leather, and boots and shoes. The city is lighted by electricity from the power of the falls.

Rochester, the county seat of Monroe county, is on the Genesee River, seven miles from Lake Ontario. As the center of trade for the Genesee valley, and of business interests of still wider scope, it is an important commercial city. The falls of the Genesee furnish vast water power. Population of the city in 1892, 114,834; in 1898, estimated at about 175,000.

Rochester is a great railroad center, and the Erie Canal passes through the city. The surrounding country is a rich agricultural district, and here are the largest fruit and ornamental tree nurseries in the United States. The manufactures include foundry and machine shop products, clothing, flour, beer, tobacco and cigars, shoes, carriages, and furniture.

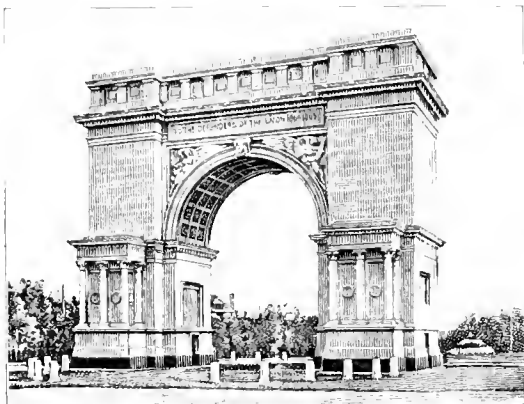
This city is the seat of the University of Rochester, the State Industrial School, and the Rochester State Hospital for the insane.

Albany, the county seat of Albany county, is the capital of the state. Its situation on the Hudson, and the railroads and canals which center here, give it great commercial advantages. The population in 1892 was 97,120.

Albany has a large trade in lumber and grain, and manufactures of iron products, carriages, boots and shoes, and a great variety of other articles. Besides the State Normal College, here are located the State Library, the Dudley Observatory, and the Geological and Agricultural Hall.

Syracuse, the county seat of Onondaga county, is an important railroad and canal center. It was long noted for its salt works.

It has many large manufactures, including iron and steel, agricultural implements, machinery, shoes, wagons and carriages, bicycles, soda, and paper. Here is the location of Syracuse University, and of the Syracuse State In-



Memorial Arch, Prospect Park.



Business Block, Buffalo.

stitution for Feeble-minded Children. Population in 1892, 91,994; estimated in 1898 at more than 135,000.

Troy, the county seat of Rensselaer county, is on the Hudson, at the head of tide-water and steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany. It is also at the southern terminus of Champlain Canal.

It has great commercial facilities by railroad and canal. Among its numerous manufactories are immense iron and steel works, and the city is noted for the manufacture of shirts, collars, and cuffs. In 1892 the population was 64,986; in 1898, estimated at 67,000. Troy is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Utica, the county seat of Oneida county, has a fine elevated situation on the Mohawk River. It is an important railroad and canal center, is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions of the country, and is a leading market for dairy products.

Here are large manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, furnaces, and guns. This city is the seat of the Utica State Hospital for the insane, and of a large masonic home.

Binghamton, the county seat of Broome county, is a railroad center, at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers.

It has a large trade in coal, flour, and lumber, and among its numerous manufactures are cigars, clothing, boots and shoes, engines, machinery, and furniture. It is the seat of Binghamton State Hospital for the insane.

Yonkers, in Westchester county, adjoins New York city on its northern border. It is beautifully situated opposite the Palisades, and has many fine residences. Here is a large sugar refinery, and the manufactures include carpets, hats, ribbons, elevators, and proprietary medicines.

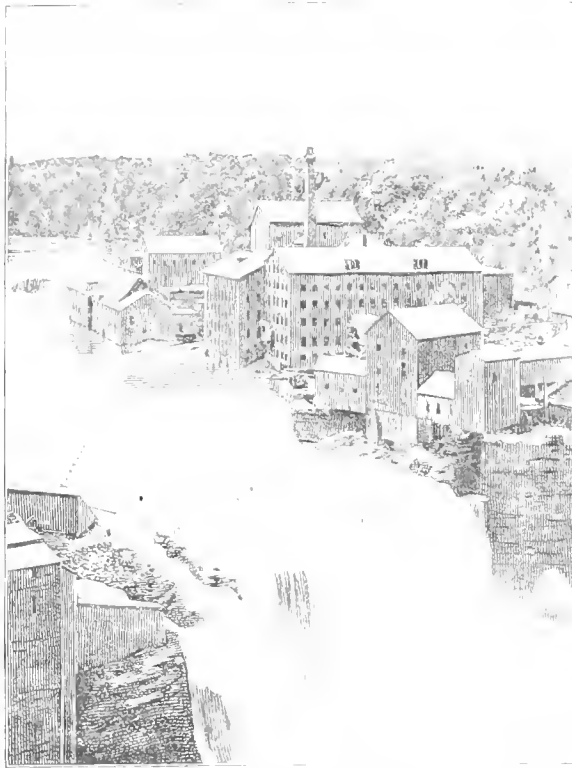
Elmira, the county seat of Chemung county, is a railroad center, with abundant water power, and many industries. It has rolling mills, flour mills, tanneries, breweries, and other manufactures. It is the seat of Elmira Female College, and of the New York State Reformatory.

Auburn is the county seat of Cayuga county. Owaseo Lake supplies abundant water power, and the city manufactures agricultural implements, silk and woolen goods, boots and shoes, and numerous other products. Auburn is the seat of a state prison.

Newburgh is situated in Orange county, on the west bank of the Hudson. It is an important railroad center, and has a large trade and various manufactures. The house here which was Washington's headquarters attracts many visitors.

Cohoes, in Albany county, at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, has immense water power, and great manufactures of hosiery and knit goods. Here are also foundries, rolling mills, and machine shops.

Poughkeepsie, the county seat of Dutchess county, has a large trade, and a diversity of manufactures. It is the seat of Vassar College and other excellent educational institutions, and of the Hudson River State Hospital for the insane. A fine railroad bridge here crosses the Hudson.



Genesee Falls, Rochester.

Orangetown, the county seat of Otsego county, is on Lake Ontario, and has a large trade in lumber. Large quantities of lumber are exported. Here are sawmills, iron works, and woolen mills.

Kingsland is the county seat of Ulster county. Its advantageous situation on the Hudson, on various railroad lines, and as the terminus of an important canal, give it a large traffic in coal, ice, and other commodities. It has also varied manufactures.

Schenectady, the county seat of Schenectady county, is on the south bank of the Mohawk. It has locomotive works, broom factories, electrical works, knitting mills, and a large manufacture of agricultural implements. Here is the seat of Union University.

Jamesstown, in Chautauque county, is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and has foundries, machine shops, and manufactures of woolen goods, furniture, boots and shoes, and other articles.

Amsterdam is in Montgomery county, and is on the Mohawk River. It manufactures knit goods, carpets, brooms, furniture, linseed oil, steel springs, furniture, and bicycles.

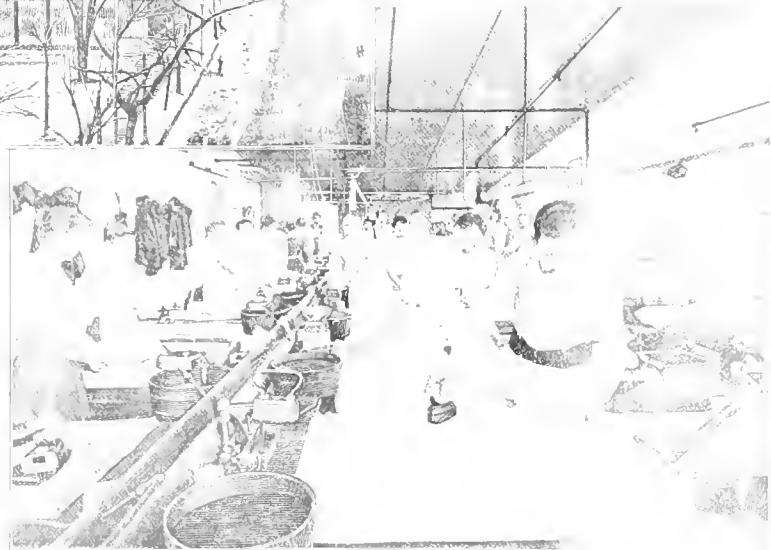
Watertown, the county seat of Jefferson county, is the center of a dairying district. It has abundant water power, and manufactures paper, carriages and wagons, and agricultural implements.

Lockport, the county seat of Niagara county, is on the Erie Canal, which here descends about 60 feet by five double locks, furnishing water power for numerous manufactures. Stone for building and paving is quarried here.

Mount Vernon, in Westchester county, adjoins the northern limits of New York city. It has many fine residences.



The Capitol at Albany.



Manufacturing Shirts, Troy.

Gloversville is in Fulton county. Here are large manufactures of gloves and mittens, and of leather goods.

Rome, in Oneida county, is on the site of Fort Stanwix. It has locomotive and machine works, brass and copper works, iron mills, knitting mills, and a variety of other manufactures. The city is underlain by natural gas.

Ithaca, the county seat of Tompkins county, is at the head of Cayuga Lake, in a beautiful region with many waterfalls. It has a large coal trade, and various manufactures, and is the seat of Cornell University.

Waterlot, in Albany county, on the Hudson, opposite Troy, has a large lumber trade, many manufactures, and is the location of a United States arsenal.

Hornellsville, in Steuben county, is a railroad center, and has many active industries.

Middletown, a railroad center in Orange county, is in a stock-raising and dairying district. Its manufactures are varied. Here is located the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane.

Ogdenburg, in St. Lawrence county, has lake and Canadian commerce in lumber, grain, and flour. Boat-building and a number of manufactures are carried on. It is the seat of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the insane.

Dunkirk, in Chautauque county, has an excellent harbor on Lake Erie. Here are locomotive works and large lumber mills.

Corning, in Steuben county, has a large coal and lumber trade, terra cotta and brick works, and manufactures of glassware and stoves.

Niagara Falls, in Niagara county, a railroad center and manufacturing city, is much resorted to by visitors to the cataract.

North Tonawanda, in Niagara county, has great railroad and canal facilities, extensive lumber and iron interests, and a variety of industries besides.

Genoa, in Ontario county, at the north end of Seneca Lake, has large nurseries, and a number of manufactures. It is the seat of Hobart College and the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hudson, the county seat of Columbia county, is on the east bank of Hudson River. It manufactures knit goods, car wheels, machinery, and stoves.

Olney is in Cattaraugus county. It has large oil refineries and tanneries.

Rensselaer, in Rensselaer county, is on the Hudson, opposite Albany. Here are railroad shops, a tannery, a packing house, and manufactories of felt and shirts.

Little Falls, in Herkimer county, on the Mohawk, has abundant water power, and a variety of manufactures. It is a noted cheese market.

Johnstown is the county seat of Fulton county. Its leading industries are the manufacture of gloves and mittens, and leather-dressing.

Below are mentioned the larger villages of the state, with some of their leading manufactures, etc.

Albany, county seat of Orleans county, in fruit region; stone quarries; manufactures. *Balls Bluff Spa*, county seat of Saratoga county, mineral

springs; paper, leather, axes, and tools. *Batavia*, county seat of Genesee county, agricultural implements and other large manufactures; State School for the Blind. *Canandaigua*, county seat of Ontario county, beautiful village in fruitful agricultural region; lake front; pleasure resort; manufactures. *Catskill*, county seat of Greene county, resort for visitors to Catskill Mountains. *Cortland*, county seat of Cortland county, wire works; wagons and carriages. *Fishkill on the Hudson*, Dutchess county, fine residences; bricks, machinery. *Fort Edward*, Washington county, paper and other manufactures; Collegiate Institute. *Fulton*, Oswego county, worsted, burnishers, paper, tools, carriages.

Glen Falls, Warren county, great water power; paper, lumber, lime, shirts; limestone and marble quarries. *Haverstraw*, Rockland county, bricks; print works. *Hempstead*, Nassau county, residential village; local trade. *Herkimer*, county seat of Herkimer county, lumber, knit goods. *Hoosick Falls*, Rensselaer county, mowers and reapers. *Ilion*, Herkimer county, firearms, typewriters, agricultural implements, knit goods. *Lansingburg*, Rensselaer county, adjoining Troy, brushes, oil-cloth. *Lyons*, county seat of Wayne county, trade in tobacco, grain, and fruit; silver plate; peppermint distilleries. *Malone*, county seat of Franklin county, woolen goods and clothing; Northern New York Institution for Deaf-mutes. *Matthawan*, Dutchess county, hats, rubber goods, furniture, bricks.

Mechanicville, Saratoga county, paper, hosiery. *Medina*, in Orleans county, sandstone; fruit and grain market; manufactures. *Nerank*, Wayne county, fruit industry; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women. *New Rochelle*, Westchester county, residential village; also has manufactures. *Norwich*, county seat of Chenango county, dairying; carriages, hammers, silk goods. *Oncida*, Madison county, in hop and dairying region; coffins, carriages, and wagons. *Oneonta*, Otsego county, railroad shops; cigars, pianos; a state armory. *Orengo*, county seat of Tioga county, railroad center; foundries, planing mills. *Peekskill*, Westchester county, river trade; stoves, bricks, hats. *Pea Yan*, county seat of Yates county, center of a grape district; various manufactures. *Plattsburg*, county seat of Clinton county, lumber and iron trade; manufactures; Catholic summer school; United States military post. *Port Chester*, Westchester county, foundry products, shirts, carriages and wagons; fine residences.

Port Jervis, Orange county, on the Delaware, railroad shops, glass works, and various factories. *Sahamauca*, Cattaraugus county, railroad shops; lumber, leather. *Saratoga Springs*, Saratoga county, mineral waters; summer resort. *Seneca Falls*, Seneca county, water power; hydraulic machinery and engines, steam fire engines, pumps. *Sing Sing*, Westchester county, porous plasters, pills, carriages; military schools; a state prison. *Tonawanda*, Erie county, railroad center; lumber interests; manufactures. *Waterloo*, one of the county seats of Seneca county, woolen and flour mills; organs and pianos; nurseries. *Waverly*, Tioga county, in an agricultural and dairying region; varied manufactures. *Webbhall*, Washington county, lumber and coal trade; shipyards; silk goods. *White Plains*, county seat of Westchester county, various industries; Alexander Institute; scene of a Revolutionary battle.



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